

DRY ERA INCREASES JAIL INMATES FAST

43 States Show Jump From
93,742 to 127,000 in
Five Years.

NEW PRISONS NEEDED

559 Are Built in Period.
Largely in 'Blue Rib-
bon' Areas.

NEW YORK GROWS PURER

Census Records Fewer in Cells
in This and Other Popu-
lous States.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

The crime virus in the American social organism is not losing its malignity. It is showing signs of marked virility and is working more than average devastation. The American brood of jail birds, the habits of penal institutions is increasing—prohibition, moral leadership and evangelism, notwithstanding.

The evidence is beyond question. The census bureau of the Department of Commerce is sketching in statistical array the crime and penal chart of the nation.

Complete tables are not yet available and data from some of the States are missing, but sufficient data are at hand to permit some very definite conclusions.

Exclusive of five States—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Oregon and Delaware—for which figures have not yet been issued, the number of men and women in penal institutions in the United States is 127,000 as of July 1, 1922, compared with 93,742 on June 1, 1917. The five years have marked an increase of 33,771, or approximately 37 per cent.

559 New Jails in Five Years.

The increase in the number of penal institutions has kept pace with the increase in jail inmates. The number of institutions in the forty-three States on June 1, 1917, was 2,833, as compared with 3,245 on July 1, 1922. This takes account only of prisons that were inhabited when the State Commissioners made their returns to the Bureau of the Census. The institutions without inmates were few.

Here are some of the outstanding facts demonstrated by the penal census. The increases in prisoners were almost wholly in States with smaller populations, the increases being most marked in the Southern States.

Practically all the States having marked increases were among those that led the parade in the prohibition movement.

States with large populations, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, show decreases in their penal population.

The male is responsible for the preponderant share of crime. Percentages taken at random from various States disclose that the female of the species constitutes something like five per cent. of the criminal class. The percentage varies but slightly for the entire country and it holds in records reaching far into the past.

The figures do not reveal the character of the crime. Such an analysis would require much more money than is available. They show, however, the proportion of crime among the native born and the foreign born population. The percentage among foreign born has been considerably higher.

A bitter controversy has been in progress between the Anti-Saloon League and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the drys contending there has been a decrease in crime and in the number of prisoners in jails and the wets denying this.

Figures Settle Debate.

It is no part of the business of the Census Bureau to assume a judicial role in this controversy. The figures, however, speak for themselves.

Take five States, North Carolina, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina and Mississippi. North Carolina adopted State prohibition in 1908; Kansas went dry as early as 1889; Michigan in 1899, South Carolina in 1915 and Mississippi in 1909. For these States the argument of an increase in crime usually resulting from the difficulty of adjustment in a transition period, frequently put forward by the drys, hardly holds. They had time to prepare for the coming of national prohibition. Here are the penal population figures for these five States:

	July 1, 1922	June 1, 1917
North Carolina.....	4,193	1,349
Kansas.....	2,207	1,719
Michigan.....	2,202	4,969
South Carolina.....	2,704	815
Mississippi.....	1,679	2,005

Here are the figures for six States with larger populations:

	July 1, 1922	June 1, 1917
New York.....	12,925	19,171
New Jersey.....	12,121	17,194
Massachusetts.....	9,245	10,553
Illinois.....	8,252	8,588
Indiana.....	8,281	8,771
Ohio.....	8,850	9,518
Missouri.....	7,959	8,905

North Carolina led in construction of new jails, while Florida, the home of William Jennings Bryan, comes a close second. Here are some of the leaders in the boom:

	Number of jails in 1922	Number of jails in 1917
Arkansas.....	49	47
Kentucky.....	101	82
Florida.....	113	49
Nebraska.....	70	45
North Carolina.....	103	45
South Carolina.....	64	41
Tennessee.....	104	57

Prepared for Worst.

Activity in jail building cannot be taken as an index of the increase of prisoners. For many of the States which show a decrease in prisoners have increased the number of institutions, which goes to indicate that there has been considerable improvement in the five years in the facilities for taking care of prisoners. The jail table shows, however, does have a bearing on the crime curve for all of these States show increases in jail populations.

New York had inmates in 244 prisons in 1922 and in 252 in 1917. The New Jersey figures are 66 and 83 and Illinois 195 and 188. Massachusetts added one jail in five years to the 111 it had in 1917.

The issuance of the complete census figures will probably mark the beginning of a new controversy between the wets and the drys. Both sides will undoubtedly attempt to use the material. Unfortunately it would seem for Mr. Wheeler and his aids the States which seem to be emerging from the transition period with smaller relative jail populations are those pictured as the arch foes of the Volstead covenant. But then it is entirely possible that New Jersey and Missouri, to name but two, are in league against law enforcement and that the law officers of these States permit to go at large thousands who ought to be jailed.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is advertised in the Last and Second columns of to-day's New York Herald.

Sound Waves to Measure Hole in Pacific Floor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Preparations are being made aboard two United States destroyers here for an extensive tour to chart the Pacific's bottom with a new type of sounding device which operates on the principle of the speed of sound. A sound is sent from the apparatus to the bottom of the ocean and echoes back to the ship. The elapsed time is a measure of depth.

By this method an attempt will be made to ascertain the depth of Nero's Deep in the south Pacific, a hole in the floor of the ocean believed to connect with the opening of a tunnel connecting the Indian and the Pacific oceans. The Deep has frustrated the efforts of 25,000 fathoms of cable to reach its bottom.

REFORMERS ASSAIL DRY ENFORCEMENT

National Civil Service League
Attacks Corruption of
Organization.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

Wet leaders, who are conferring in Washington for a militant campaign for modification of the Volstead act, have unexpectedly found a new and powerful ally. The National Civil Service Reform League has jumped into the political battle between the wet and dry forces and opened up a new line of attack upon prohibition enforcement as constituted.

The league is planning to show widespread corruption and other vicious practices in the enforcement organization. Their arraignment of the prohibition organization is more bitter and more pointed than that of Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, who announced he would oppose enforcement appropriations and made a number of general charges of corruption and inefficiency.

The league is not wet. It is a reform organization. It is interested primarily in having all Government employees under Federal civil service, and it is attacking the prohibition unit as the most glaring example of the abuses, crime and corruption which follow political appointments.

Haynes to Be Grilled.

Wet leaders in and out of Congress are prepared to capitalize the league's treasury budget is finally approved. Commissioner Haynes and other officers will be grilled and asked to produce the facts and statistics on general charges, which aver that one in every five prohibition agents appointed has been dismissed from the service for corruption or other serious cause. A number of wet questionnaires on the subject to be put to Commissioner Haynes. They will demand explicit answers while the \$500,000 appropriation for dry law enforcement is under consideration.

The wets are not particularly interested in civil service, and the Civil Service Reform League is far from interested in the wet cause, but the exposure sought will serve each of them equally well.

No charges of any character are made against Commissioner Haynes. He is conceded to be earnest and conscientious, too much so. No allegations are made against his immediate subordinates, but the enforcement organization as a whole is declared to be "rotten."

Cause of Republican Losses.

William Dudley Poulke, vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform League, is authority for the statement that scandals resulting from spoils appointments in the prohibition enforcement unit were the principal cause of Republican losses in the last election.

In an interview Mr. Poulke said: "The one thing that contributed most effectively to the Republican defeat, especially in the East, was the universal disgust of everybody with the abominable corruption and inefficiency of those charged with the enforcement of prohibition. This was the result of making all these places mere political spoils."

The Volstead act kept them out of the competitive civil service and they became the mere plunder of Congressmen. Many of these Congressmen recommended men urged upon them by bootlegger constituents, and thus the service has become permeated from top to bottom in spite of any good intentions on the part of Commissioner Haynes, with as precious a set of unmitigated scoundrels as ever trod the earth—high officers who will not even testify before Grand Juries until they are promised immunity.

"It is time for the advocates of prohibition to realize that they cannot accomplish what they believe to be a great public reform by means which are essentially immoral and detestable. They ought to know that it is quite as wrong to distribute as personal political gain offices that belong to the party or the gang which resorts to it."

"The Republican Administration was responsible for the work of this enforcement bureau during the last two years; it was Republican Congressmen who peddled this patronage, and although the work of their Democratic predecessors may have been just as bad it is they who are now called to account for it. Wise statesmanship and good policy demand that the present spoils system in the bureau be utterly overthrown and that it be kept free hereafter from all political influences."

"Both those who are in favor of prohibition and those who are against it ought at least as patriotic citizens to unite in a measure to clean this foul plague spot in our Government."

LOSES RINGS HIDDEN IN PILLOW
Mrs. Francis Dalrymple of Newark lost four diamond rings when her son, Francis, 16, sent to a laundry the pillow case in which she had concealed them. She made inquiry at the laundry, but was informed that he rings had not been seen. The police have been asked to investigate.

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YELLOWLEY DROPS 50 DRY LAW AGENTS

Others, Protoges of Politicians, Are Expected to Be Dismissed.

TALKS WITH HAYNES

Acting Director Believed to Be Revealing Alleged Irregularities.

INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

Action by Federal Grand Jury Within Next Two Weeks Awaited.

Fifty dry agents were dropped yesterday from the Federal prohibition enforcement staff by E. C. Yellowley, acting director. Their names were not divulged. The dismissals will be followed by the discharge of additional agents, said to have got their appointments through political influence.

In agreeing to take charge of the New York prohibition enforcement, Mr. Yellowley provided that he should be given a free rein. Since taking charge of the department on November 1, after the resignation of Ralph A. Day, Mr. Yellowley, aided by two investigators from the Department of Justice, has made a thorough check of all agents. As a result, indictments against a number of the former agents are expected within the next two weeks.

Mr. Yellowley went to Washington last Friday night in response to a message that he was needed urgently. He was to confer with Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, and David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The nature of the conference could not be definitely learned. It was hinted, however, that Mr. Yellowley was called to Washington to make a report on his findings relative to alleged irregularities in the prohibition enforcement department.

A letter, containing charges of inefficiency during the regime of Mr. Day, made public yesterday by W. de Saussure Trenholm, foreman of the Federal Grand Jury, is thought to have bearing on Mr. Yellowley's visit to Washington. In the letter the Grand Jury charged that its purposes to forestall the resignation of Mr. Day and John S. Parsons, State enforcement agents, were defeated by the late arrival of the communication in Washington.

Mr. Yellowley is familiar with the routine of the New York office and has had ample time to make a thorough check of documents in prohibition enforcement headquarters. After the resignation more than a year ago of Harold Hart as prohibition enforcement director, Mr. Yellowley was sent here from Washington to investigate the affairs of the department. At the conclusion of his inquiry, Mr. Hart was in the line for alleged irregularities.

Mr. Wallick was at one time a proprietor of the old Hotel Wallick. His marriage to Mrs. Hirsch was announced in Watertown October 12, 1920.

FIRELESS COOKER PLEA NEARLY STARTS PANIC

Throng at Garden Hears Only Part of Inventor's Shout.

While Dr. Royal S. Copeland was addressing the Merchants Association meeting in Madison Square Garden Friday night, Charles P. Devito, 51 years old, 340 West 151st street, arose from his seat in the top gallery and cried:

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Devito held aloft a wooden contraption. A number of persons were trying to cry him down. As a result his words were indistinct. Therefore, a few hearing the word "fire," decided that the place was burning. Two women fainted. A dozen men began to rush toward the stairs. For a moment it looked like the makings of a serious affair.

Others assured everybody there was no fire. They dragged Devito out and handed him over to a patrolman. Yesterday he was arraigned before Magistrate Levine, who held him without bail for examination Tuesday.

Devito told the court that he was "an inventor and a genius."

"I understood that all the merchants worth while would be at the meeting," he said, "and naturally thought that that was the place to introduce my fireless cooker."

**BREAKING SHOWCASE
SOUNDS LIKE DYNAMITE**

Patrolman Decides Brick Did It and Holds Suspect.

Patrolman Daniel Kilpatrick says that the crash and uproar he heard on Wilkins avenue yesterday morning convinced him that a house had been dynamited. He waited a moment to see what was going to fall. He says that he was prepared to behold a volcanic eruption of brick and masonry. Nothing except a potted plant followed. He turned just in time to grab Harry Kirk of 848 Kelly street, The Bronx, by the arm. In Kirk's arm he saw three silk shirts.

Taking his captive with him he went to David Brittain's haberdashery and found the show case demolished. Kirk is charged with having done it with a brick. King is held, charged with petit larceny.

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President 'His Majesty' to a Baggage Loser

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A LETTER was received to-day at the Post Office Department from Italy addressed to "His Majesty the President, Post Office Officials, Business No. 13, Washington," requesting "His Majesty" to locate some baggage lost two years ago by an Italian tourist in the United States.

In the letter the traveler said he checked six pieces of baggage at Cleveland in May, 1920, and only three arrived in New York. While "His Majesty" is informed that "would be quite necessary to get possession of the baggage," the only description provided by the tourist is that one piece weighs 120 pounds.

HIRSH ALIENATION DEFENSE REJECTED

Court Grants Motion Made by First Mrs. London I. Wallick.

The \$500,000 alienation suit which Mrs. Estelle K. Wallick, formerly wife of London I. Wallick, brought in the Supreme Court here three years ago against Mrs. Mae Hirsch came to light yesterday with the filing of Justice McAvoy's decision granting Mrs. Wallick's motion to strike out the second separate defense made by Mrs. Hirsch (now Mrs. Wallick) in her amended answer.

The amended answer contained a general denial that she had alienated the affections of Mr. Wallick and set up an affirmative defense that before Mrs. Wallick started the suit she accepted from her husband a consideration in settlement of claims against him.

Mr. Wallick was at one time a proprietor of the old Hotel Wallick. His marriage to Mrs. Hirsch was announced in Watertown October 12, 1920.

The rule admitting beneficiary in a tripartite arrangement to sue the promisor on a covenant made for the benefit of the former with another promisor has not been extended to include the promise of a wife to her husband to release his alleged paramour from claims for damages arising out of the alienation of his affections by her.

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